

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. & O. Office.
 5. From P. & O. Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

- Section.
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
 9. From East Point to North Point.
 10. From North Point to Kowloon Wharves.
 11. Jardine's Wharf.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Amoy	1	Wolf	Brit.	663	Dec. 19	Wier & Co.		
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Hongkong Tides.

The Tide Table given below has been compiled by the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1897-98.

Time.	High Water.	Low Water.
12.00	10.24	2.00
1.00	10.18	2.05
2.00	10.12	2.10
3.00	10.06	2.15
4.00	10.00	2.20
5.00	9.94	2.25
6.00	9.88	2.30
7.00	9.82	2.35
8.00	9.76	2.40
9.00	9.70	2.45
10.00	9.64	2.50
11.00	9.58	2.55
12.00	9.52	2.60

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

December 24th.—at 4 P.M.

Station.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of Sky.
Wanchow	22° 34'	113° 20'	30.24	70	0	b
Kobe	34° 38'	135° 12'	30.18	68	0	b
Nagasaki	32° 40'	129° 52'	30.10	66	0	b
Yokohama	35° 24'	139° 44'	30.12	68	0	b
Shanghai	31° 12'	121° 28'	30.18	68	0	b
Amoy	24° 36'	118° 04'	30.12	68	0	b
Swatow	23° 36'	115° 52'	30.12	68	0	b
Shantou	23° 36'	115° 52'	30.12	68	0	b
Hongkong	22° 18'	114° 10'	30.12	68	0	b
Yueh	22° 18'	114° 10'	30.12	68	0	b
Shanghai	31° 12'	121° 28'	30.18	68	0	b
Amoy	24° 36'	118° 04'	30.12	68	0	b
Swatow	23° 36'	115° 52'	30.12	68	0	b
Shantou	23° 36'	115° 52'	30.12	68	0	b
Hongkong	22° 18'	114° 10'	30.12	68	0	b
Yueh	22° 18'	114° 10'	30.12	68	0	b

December 24th.—at 10 A.M.

Station.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of Sky.
Wanchow	22° 34'	113° 20'	30.24	71	0	b
Kobe	34° 38'	135° 12'	30.18	69	0	b
Nagasaki	32° 40'	129° 52'	30.10	67	0	b
Yokohama	35° 24'	139° 44'	30.12	69	0	b
Shanghai	31° 12'	121° 28'	30.18	69	0	b
Amoy	24° 36'	118° 04'	30.12	69	0	b
Swatow	23° 36'	115° 52'	30.12	69	0	b
Shantou	23° 36'	115° 52'	30.12	69	0	b
Hongkong	22° 18'	114° 10'	30.12	69	0	b
Yueh	22° 18'	114° 10'	30.12	69	0	b

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS—DECEMBER 24, 1897.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Open.	Close.	Quotations.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75
Bank of China & Japan, Limited	30,000	120	all	175 % prem.	= \$345.75

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. GORDON & GORDON, 30, Cornhill, LONDON. HENDY & CO., 37, Finsbury, E.C. 2. HENDERSON & CO., 110 & 111, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.

INTIMATIONS.

WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as 'CONNAUGHT HOUSE,' offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendants.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

BILLIARDS. P. BOHM, Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, September 27, 1897. 1827

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL.

ROTISSERIE, Made a la Carte.

CHOPS, STEAKS, etc., etc., at 11.30 p.m., between 7.30 a.m. and 11.30 p.m.

Monthly Boarders at Moderate Rates.

Madar & Farmer, Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 2, 1896. 1786

THOMAS'S GRILL ROOM.

Entrances:—Lee House Lane, Queen's Road, and Duddell Street.

J. O. GOODCHILD, Manager.

1869

Rowland's Odonto.

An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and cures all dental troubles.

Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair.

Rowland's Kalydor.

A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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AUSTRALIA AND ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

Sydney, Nov. 25.

The two bills connected with the exclusion of objectionable aliens got through committee in the Assembly last night with only trifling amendments to one—the bill to extend the provisions of the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Act.

The amendment to this bill was arrived at by agreement between Mr. Griffith and Mr. Fisher, and was formally carried. The result will be that the clause will be withdrawn which permitted the free ingress of Chinese 'ministers of religion, missionaries, native teachers, tourists, merchants, men of science, and the wives and families of such persons.'

How far the world has travelled since the time when the Chinese were regarded as a 'pernicious race' can be judged by the fact that the possibility of the Chinese, or any other colored persons, sending missionaries to an English-speaking community was never for a moment contemplated.

Probably, too, even despite the agreement which was made in the House of Representatives, the community is not so much against the missionary as against the colorful imitation of one. It would be a humiliating thing for the Caucasian to have 'John' make his entry into the country as a would-be proselyter of the doctrines of Confucius, and the Chinese him with his coat with gains annexed through the sale of cabbage. But if 'John' once obtained admission in the guise of a missionary, there is nothing which could prevent his subsequently taking to trade—so, many men have started out as missionaries and then developed commercial instincts, and they have not been much hindered by any means. There is another branch of the subject: New South Wales having decided to exclude Chinese and other colored missionaries—had the Labor party any fear of being converted to the worship of Mammon?

It is a state of affairs which is very recent and but Great Britain itself was a proving ground for painted savages. By all means let the Teung-ji-yam, or the Chun-Chi-Chu, or whatever the proper authority is, promptly promulgate an Australian Exclusion Act particularly applying to missionaries and laymen. Of course the House last night did not do this, but the question is not, but, so to speak, surveyed mankind from China to Peru, taking in Japan on the way. On the subject of Japan, Mr. Ewing made an excursion into matters of high foreign policy which was quite Bismarckian.

He hoped the House would not consider the subject as a light one. England might eventually wish an alliance with Japan to cut the claws of Russia in the Pacific, and how would such an advance be received by Japan if England supported the action which New South Wales proposed to take by passing the bill extending the Chinese Restriction and Regulation Act. In connection with this phase of the question, it would really seem that many usually well-informed persons, including Mr. Ewing, are inclined to treat the Japanese too seriously. If these wonderful little people were for many years permitted to confine British trade and settlement to various treaty ports—the regulation, by the way, exists in some form or to the present day—why should Australians not be permitted to any whole Japanese should settle, or for the matter of that, should not settle? New South Wales and the other Australian colonies took very good care to stand out of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan. These Ministers will not agree to have the colored subjects of her Majesty kept out of any part of the Empire on the bare ground that they are black, brown, yellow, coffee-colored, or black and tan. They have put their foot down upon such invidious distinctions; but have no objection to colored British subjects, being excluded if they are incapable of writing an application for a passport in some European language. It is here that the resourceful mind of the Premier came in. He foresaw the possibility of the rise of a native industry in the crumpling of undesirable immigrants with sufficient European grammar and calligraphy to enable them to take out the applications in question even if they did not understand them. The Premier has therefore arranged that the wording of an application may be varied from time to time. In a phrase of old days that 'saves' em. But the watchful Mr. Sedley saw yet a remaining loophole. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Teung-ji-yam or any dialect thereof be exempted from the list of European languages in which the educational test might be made. The amendment was negatived, but really not much harm was done. There is no great fear that the 'unpardonable' will turn up here in huge numbers declaring himself British subject, and offering an educational certificate to the mystified Customs officials some document apparently copied from a cigarette box label. The genuine Turk is not a man to travel far by sea, and so despite the loophole that is left to one or two of that interesting nation to come out and favour us with their ideas about the treatment of undesirable aliens—a topic which they have studied deeply, particularly as regards the Armenians—the Assembly last night may be held to have done very good work.—*Evening News.*

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